

U. S. Reporters View Scene of Katyn Massacre

Pole Gov't Shielded Nazi Murderers

By Harrison Salisbury
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

SMOLENSK, USSR, Jan. 23. — A special Soviet Katyn atrocity commission announced today that the Germans killed 135,000 persons during their occupation of the Smolensk area, including some 11,000 Polish prisoners of war massacred in the sandy "Goat Hills" of Katyn Forest.

Developments In the Polish Gov't Issue

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Action in London, Moscow and Washington yesterday had the effect of centering attention upon the policy and composition of the Polish Cabinet in London as the basic obstacle to the solution of the Polish problem.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that the Soviet Government had rejected the State Department's offer of mediation on grounds that conditions are not yet ripe for utilizing the good offices of the United States.

The Soviet note was said to be cordial. The grounds upon which the USSR rejected the American offer recall the well-established Soviet policy of refusing to deal with the Polish Cabinet in London because of its unrepresentative character and its marked Munichite and anti-Soviet position.

At the same time, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden indicated in his remarks in Commons that the Foreign Office had not yet given up its attempts to bolster the Polish Cabinet as it now stands.

He said that his government's position is not to recognize "any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939." To make the point that he does not mean to imply an adamant stand on the part of his government against any revision of borders, Secretary Eden quoted Prime Minister Churchill's statement of Sept. 3, 1940:

DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE

"We have not at any time adopted since this war broke out the line that nothing could be changed in territorial changes which took place during the war, unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned."

In the roundabout language of diplomacy, the British Foreign Secretary is actually insisting that the Soviet Government agree to negotiate the border question with the Polish Cabinet in London as it now stands.

In the meantime, further corroboration of Soviet charges against the Polish Cabinet is contained in the report of a special Soviet atrocity commission investigating the mass grave in the Katyn forest.

The commission formally charged the Germans with the murder of an estimated 11,000 Polish war prisoners whose bodies had been uncovered in the mass grave near Smolensk. It offers evidence refuting the Nazi hoax that the prisoners had been slain by the Russians.

It was on the basis of the Polish Cabinet's action in accepting on their face value the Nazi charges that the report of an international Red Cross investigation that the Soviet Government charged the Polish Government in exile with playing Hitler's game, and broke relations with it.

SOVIET REPORT

The commission's 42-page report, published by the Soviet government, cited eye witnesses and the fact that documents on the bodies bore dates later than March 1940—the date given by the Germans for the slayings—for authority that the Poles were alive when the Germans captured Smolensk in July, 1941.

Medical testimony also showed that the bodies could not have been in the graves for more than about two years, the report stated.

Simultaneously, constructive proposals for the solution of the Polish diplomatic problem were offered by the Union of Polish Patriots in the Soviet Union, through an editorial in its newspaper *Wolna Polska* yesterday.

The editorial, according to an Associated Press report from Moscow, urged the creation of a "political center" uniting the Poles in the homeland with those in the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

The Polish regime in London was denounced as "not a representative Polish government." The editorial pointed out that the Polish Cabinet's rejection of the Soviet proposal that the Curzon Line be adopted as the basis for post-war border adjustments is "not the answer of the Polish nation."

Similar proposals have been made by democratic Polish leaders in this country and Britain. But as long as the British or our government give even indirect encouragement to the elements now controlling the Polish Cabinet it remains more difficult to bring about a complete shake-up and a reconstitution of a new and representative Polish center.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The commission's finding, after six days of examinations, post-mortems and testimony of witnesses was:

"1. We conclude that in August and September of 1941, the Germans killed the Polish prisoners of war in the Goat Hills.

"2. Feeling that their position had become unstable from knowing that they would have to leave, they wanted to cover up evidence of their crimes.

"3. This is why they opened up the graves, looked up witnesses and brought in bodies from other localities and tried to create the story."

The correspondents, together with Miss Kathleen Harriman, daughter of U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and John Melby of the OWI, were brought here on a special train.

10 MILES FROM SMOLENSK
We drove in a cavalcade of two Soviet limousines, two American command cars and four Russian sedans slightly less than 10 miles due west of Smolensk along the Dnieper to the Katyn Hills, low rolling slopes covered by young pines, balsams and silver birches.

Correspondents drove up a freshly cut road to a clearing where four Red Army medical tents had been erected. A few yards away were excavations about the size of tennis courts, in which squads of medical corps attendants were hacking out the frozen corpses with picks and spades.

Just beyond the mass graves was what appeared at first glance to be a small cornfield strewn with

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4th Straight Raid On Invasion Coast

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UP). — The bomb-scarred coast of northern France from Calais to Dieppe was blasted today for the fourth successive day by Allied medium and light bombers in the 35th announced strategic operation against the possible invasion bridgehead in 37 days.

The Channel skies were filled for several hours with RAF bombers, Mitchells and Mosquitos, which dived back and forth from England to France, spreading ruin and destruction among enemy defense installations.

'Peace Now' Leader Admits Tie With Convicted Japanese Agent

By Walter Lowenfels
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Mark Shaw, ex-America First, chief propagandist for the Japanese war lords in the Peace Now movement, admitted this week that he was a member of a group that met in New York in 1941, and that he knew "by name" Ralph Townsend, convicted Japanese agent now on parole, who organized the group.

Mr. Shaw was reached by telephone at the Boston office, 114 Trenton St., of the National Council for Prevention of War, of which he is New England secretary.

Mrs. Robert A. Taft, wife of the GOP leader, was a speaker along with Shaw at a Peace Now meeting in Philadelphia in December. Mrs. Taft is national vice-chairman of the Shaw organization. The Washington

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

Vol. XXI, No. 23

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944

Registered as second-class matter May 8, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

(6 Pages) Price 5 Cents

FDR NAILS 'STATE RIGHTS' SOLDIER BALLOT AS FRAUD

Soviets Cut All Nazi Rail Lines in North

Nazis Stiffen But Allies Gain On Rome Front

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 26 (UP). — Allied seaborne forces were reported driving into upland country against stiffening Nazi resistance today toward the mountains southeast of Rome.

Dispatches from the Rome front said that Allied tank spearheads had driven well beyond the Mussolini Canal in the area of Cisterna, 12 miles inland from Nettuno, and were now advancing through desultory shellfire into hilly country where there were patches of scrub pine.

Front reports said that before resuming their advance beyond the Mussolini Canal the Americans, supported by tanks, had to blast small German groups out of farm-houses which they had turned into minor fortresses after evacuating the Italian civilians. Two road junctions were seized on the far side of the canal to facilitate the advance.

The Allied commander reported that resistance had slackened generally along the Cassino Front and James E. Roper, United Press correspondent at the front, reported that there were no enemy counterattacks in daylight yesterday anywhere on the Fifth Army line for the first time in four days.

Earlier, however, the Germans had heavily counter-attacked the French and thrown them off Mt. Croce, eight miles north of Cassino, farther south the French made slight advances.

HEAVY AIR ATTACKS

Roper reported that the Americans made a new crossing of the Rapido river just north of Cassino late yesterday and a patrol entering the town found it deserted except for a lone German.

Heavier air attacks against Allied shipping at the Nettuno beachhead were reported, including several in which rocket-bombers from French bases were used, and one Allied hospital ship was sunk although it was fully lighted. Light Allied naval forces intercepted and scattered a convoy of German barges and motor torpedo boats north of the beachhead.

Despite the quickening activity on the new front, however, it appeared that the Allies, with four days in which to land troops and supplies and pound inland, were well on the way toward accomplishing what their landings at Salerno had failed to do—bringing vast numbers of enemy troops into their bag.

Ramirez Breaks With Axis; What It Means

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

In a desperate attempt to hold off its own complete collapse, the fascist Ramirez regime of Argentina broke relations with Germany and Italy yesterday.

The action, which came soon after joint Anglo-American refusal to recognize the Bolivian regime, was accepted throughout the continent as an important victory over the Axis conspiracy in the Americas.

But there was no inclination in anti-fascist circles to diminish the growing tide of pressure against the fascist military group which still controls the government in Buenos Aires.

A great crowd gathered in front of the government house when President Ramirez announced the break, and the Buenos Aires newspapers blazoned the victory in their headlines.

GUARD NAZI PAPERS
"The temper of the people is indicated by the police precautions taken to protect Pampiero and Cabildo, the pro-Nazi newspapers which have become the semi-official organs of the government. The German and Japanese embassies were under strong police guard against popular demonstrations.

In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed gratification at the break, the cause of which he ascribed to the Argentine government's realization that "the Axis countries are using Argentina as a vast operating base for espionage and other activities highly dangerous to the security and internal peace of the hemisphere."

However, the Secretary indicated that this rather belated clarification of the Ramirez government—whose personnel is closely linked with the Berlin-Madrid axis—is not in itself too reassuring.

MORE ACTION SUGGESTED
"It must be assumed from her action," he added, "that Argentina will now proceed energetically to adopt the other measures which all of the American Republics have concerted for the security of the Continent."

Among such actions, the Argentine and other anti-fascist instants, must be the immediate release of the thousands of democratic and labor leaders arrested by the Ramirez government and the immediate restoration of constitutional rights.

The National Front in Argentina—comprising participants from Conservative to Communist—which has recently set up a United Council of Resistance, bases its program upon two main slogans: Rupture with the Axis! Restoration of Constitutional Rights!

On the same day, January 25, that Shaw admitted membership in the group organized by Townsend, the Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the country's leading Republican papers, denounced the Peace Now movement.

"Any person or group of persons who cry aloud for 'peace now' on the terms that Hitler would give his right hand to gain, is extending direct aid and comfort to the enemy."

The Daily Worker's material concerning Mr. Shaw's activities is being made available to the proper authorities.

office is headed by Frederick J. Libby, one of the Peace Now ringleaders who cooperates closely with the Hartmann-Norman Thomas Socialist peace group.

ADMITTS PRO-TOKIO PLOTTING
"It was a temporary group of five or six that met several times before we got into the war," Shaw admitted. "I recall Ralph Townsend by name." Shaw evaded further questions about his relations with Townsend.

As to the names of the members of the pro-Japanese group, Mr. Shaw, who parades as a pacifist, recalled only one—O. K. Armstrong. Shaw said the group was formed following a dinner in New York, but was abandoned after Pearl Harbor.

O. K. Armstrong is mentioned on page 247 of "Under Cover." He was one of those present at a dinner given by Merwin K. Hart in New York. Hart, professional pro-fascist, is now spokesman for the big business group

Enemy Lines Collapsing in Leningrad Area

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UP). — The Red Army has killed or captured more than 43,000 Germans and defeated ten Nazi infantry divisions in the first 12 days of its Leningrad offensive.

Moscow announced tonight a few hours after Premier Joseph Stalin revealed that the Soviets had captured Krasnogvardeisk, big rail junction 25 miles southwest of Leningrad.

Indicating the ferocity of the fighting on the Northern Front, Moscow's war bulletin revealed that more than 40,000 Nazis were killed and only 3,000 captured in the offensive which completed its 13th day today. It said that 158 Nazi tanks and 260 guns were destroyed and 60 tanks and 619 guns captured since forces under Gen. Leonid A. Govorov and Gen. Kiril A. Meretskov began their drive which completely broke the long siege of Leningrad.

Stalin announced the capture of Krasnogvardeisk, a five-way rail junction on the road to Estonia only 62 miles away, in an Order of the Day, as Moscow dispatches reported the entire German position between Leningrad and Lake Ilmen was on the verge of collapsing under perhaps the most powerful Soviet drive of the war.

The war bulletin revealed that the Soviets continued their advance through Krasnogvardeisk, which was taken Tuesday night, to win such new points as Bolshaya Borovitsa, and the rail station of Volokhov, six miles southwest on the railroad to Estonia.

On the eastern side of the front, the Soviets captured the rail station of Stekolny, 29 miles south-Southwest of Leningrad in the Tosno area. Those blows were directed toward the 43-mile stretch of the main Moscow-Leningrad railroad

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Nazi Radio Says: 'Kick FDR Out'

Herr Hitler and his gang consider the '44 Presidential election all important. How important they consider it can be judged by the vicious attack upon President Roosevelt made by the renegade American, Douglas Chandler, who broadcasts regularly from Berlin under the name of Paul Revere.

These are some of the things he said according to the CBS listening station on Tuesday night.

"There is a battle going on right on American home shores. As yet there are no lethal weapons being used in this battle. No bombs have up to this moment taken part in it. I speak of the Battle of Washington."

The Battle of Washington is evidence of America's passionate regret of having placed a traitor in the White House.

"It is, thank God, not even now too late to save the damaged remainder of America's once-famous prosperity. Kick that man out of the White House."

"America is on the brink of such a reign of terror. Its only salvation lies in the forceful expulsion from the seat of government of Mr. Roosevelt and his entire entourage. It's up to you. Concerted action on the part of all true patriots will, even at this eleventh hour, serve to preserve republican government and get our country back."

You can be sure these words are out of the Peuhner's mouth and it is obvious that of all candidates slated to be run in the election Hitler fears President Roosevelt's re-election most.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Half-Empty House Gives Dies Funds

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It took the House about two shakes of a lamb's tail today to grant the Dies Committee another \$75,000 to carry on its disruptive work in 1944.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio was the only Congressman who rose to object, pointing out that "there never was a time when unity in the national and international field was so important and on the basis of the past and present record of this committee it will contribute nothing but dissunity and confusion."

With about a third of the House in attendance, Rep. John Coshran, chairman of the Accounts Committee, presented the resolution and repeated a number of times in a half-apologetic tone that he was merely carrying out the will of the House.

The gentlemen from Orange, Texas, wasn't even on the floor of the House and the whole business was over in less than five minutes. With only a handful of "no" votes. It was very disconcerting to swallow the fact that the House has appropriated \$672,250 so far to the Dies Committee and that it has been functioning since the 75th Congress.

Congressional approval today of another \$75,000 for the Dies Committee after less than five minutes debate and by only a voice vote is a shocking action which endangers the security of our nation in wartime, imperils the essential close cooperation of the United Nations, and plays into the hands of our country's enemies, stated George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties yesterday.

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A Scene in Congress That Will Tickle Hitler

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Practically all the Republicans and half the Democrats in the House today gave Rep. John Rankin a standing ovation at the close of a venomous anti-Semitic speech.

Calling Jews "Kikes" and discovering a new crusade to "persecute white gentiles," the Mississippi poll taxer at the same time solemnly maintained he was not "anti-Semitic."

"A kike is a Jew that is so loathsome that other Jews are ashamed of him. The gentiles despise him and respectable papers have contempt for him."

"These Jews are persecuting white gentiles at a time when our boys are bleeding and dying on every battlefield in the world. How long are we going to submit to that kind

Asks Congress Pass Green-Lucas Measure

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—

In one of the hardest-hitting messages of his entire career, President Roosevelt today tossed a bombshell into the leisurely congressional consideration of Soldier Vote legislation.

The President told Congress bluntly that the Eastland-Rankin State's Rights bill is a "fraud on the soldiers and sailors and marines now training and fighting for us and our sacred rights."

"It is a fraud upon the American people," the President said, emphasizing that would not enable a single soldier to vote "with any greater facility" than is provided under existing law.

Mr. Roosevelt demanded that Congress act "promptly" to pass soldier vote legislation "containing federal ballot machinery."

And he specifically endorsed the new Lucas-Green bill now before the Senate and the Worley bill in the House.

The President's message shattered all precedents. He departed from his usual procedure of not commenting on pending legislation.

Even more significant, he demanded that Congress go on record in roll call votes on the issue of a federal ballot for servicemen.

GOP-POLL TAXERS

Here the President was addressing himself directly to the House situation where the coalition of poll tax Democrats and Republicans led by Rep. John Rankin is trying to prevent a roll call vote.

Mr. Roosevelt admitted that congressional procedure was out of his jurisdiction, but said that he thought "most Americans will agree with me that every member of the two Houses of Congress ought to be willing in justice to stand up and be counted."

The President said that he spoke as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces in expressing servicemen's resentment against the discrimination which is being practiced against them. Republican leaders in the House and the Senate were put on the spot by the

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Cassino and Gatchina

By a Veteran Commander

ON THE front of the Fifth Army in Italy, the Germans, having viciously counter-attacked our troops on the Rapido, obviously in order to "detach" themselves from them and effect a withdrawal to the northwest, have abandoned Cassino where our patrols found a lone German sentry. This was done doubtless for the purpose of concentrating forces for a counter-blow at our troops south-east of Rome, who are reported to have captured Velletri on the Appian Way, some 22 miles southeast of the capital.

It would thus seem that the Germans, having escaped the trap in the south, will now deliver a blow from the mountains northeast of the Appian Way. Such a blow will be based on the other major road—the Via Cassilina which runs through Ceprano, Frosinone and Valmontone. Thus the front will probably soon assume the shape of an arc, from the approaches to Pescara on the Adriatic to Castel del-Sangro, and from there south of the Via Cassilina to the mouth of the Tiber. The hub of the German defense arc will be at Avezzano, on the highway and railroad from Pescara to Rome.

(It must be pointed out in this connection that our occupation of Cassino has not been officially announced. We know only that our patrols entered the town which they apparently found deserted; Cassino is under direct and heavy enemy fire.)

GATCHINA (Krasnogvardeisk) has been captured by the Red Army. Thus the main German-held center of resistance and rail-and-road hub south of Leningrad is in Soviet hands. While the railroads running from it east and west had been cut two days ago and the junctions as such had lost all value to the Germans, it must be borne in mind that for purposes of EVACUATION a first class railroad depot was very important to the Germans: it is one thing to load heavy stuff with all technical facilities available, another, to load in open fields or at small intermediate stations.

Let us now look at the Germans' "escape situation." The map shows us five railroads running from the area of Leningrad—to Moscow, Novgorod, Dno, Pskov and Narva. The first does not lead the Germans anywhere. Furthermore, the 50-mile stretch they are holding is waning and Soviet troops are attacking Tosno, Chudovo and Lyuban and have reached the line in several places. The second does not lead anywhere, either. The third leads to Oredezh and Dno, but there the Germans cannot continue south because the line has been cut well in advance of the Leningrad operation by Gen. Bagration north of Novosokolniki; the Germans must turn west at Dno and send their trains to Pskov. The fourth line leads direct to Pskov. The fifth line (to Narva) has been cut, except for a secondary detour (Mshinsk-Volosovo).

Thus we see that for all practical purposes, the Germans have only the Pskov bottleneck through which they can either reinforce their troops in the "Luga bulge" or evacuate them. It must be emphasized again that there is no trap yet, as far as men and light equipment is concerned, but there is a huge trap in which a great part of the German heavy stuff will be caught. Pskov (like Lvov in the south) is now "the answer to a bombardier's prayer." And it is only 125 miles from the Soviet airdromes in the Toropets area, wrested from the Germans two years ago.

U.S. Newsmen View Massacre Scene

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scarcely and small pumpkins—but the pumpkins were Polish bodies and the pumpkins were skulls, green and mottled from the pit.

A penetrating odor arose from the field. In charge of this weird scene was Dr. V. I. Prozorovsky, director of the Moscow Institute of Criminal and Medical Research, a tall, handsome man with a small goatee. He wore a white medical cap, orange rubber apron, red rubber gloves and black leather boots.

He lifted exhibits for our attention with a small dab of cotton held between his fingers.

In some graves the bodies were piled like jackstraws, in others laid in neat rows. Prozorovsky said he believed the orderly rows were those opened by the Germans when they broke the Katyn story last March and started a series of excursions to Katyn to which the correspondents of satellite nations were invited.

The excavators found eight layers of bodies in one huge grave, six in another and three in another. They believed there must be at least 11,000 bodies altogether.

Each Pole had been shot individually. Apparently they had been led out to the hills, compelled to kneel and then dispatched with a shot fired from a pistol held behind

their ears. The bullet usually came out through the forehead.

One unexhumed pit looked like a field of boots. Black boots of Polish officers were protruding at crazy angles from the frozen sand. The corpses were mangled gray-blue Polish field uniforms with Polish Eagle buttons. Pockets of most had been slashed and documents removed.

We watched 11 autopsy teams at work on corpses in the four tents. While correspondents thronged around the rough operating table, white-robed surgeons extracted vital organs, all compressed by the weight of the mass burial. They sawed off sections of the cranium showing the course of the bullet across the brain.

While the autopsies were progressing, a light snow sprinkled the corpses.

'Populists in U. S.' Now in New Edition

Even the "Wall Street Journal" has rediscovered the Populists since publication of the new historical booklet by Anna Rochester. In a recent editorial, the financial organ describes Vice-President Wallace as the heir of 19th century populism.

In its new cloth-bound edition, just issued, "The Populist Movement in the United States" (International Publishers, 128 pp.) sells for \$1; paper covered 35 cents.

For a Better Day U.S. WAR BONDS

Navy Planes Sink 6 Ships at Rabaul

Airmen Down 24 Enemy Fighters

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Thursday, Jan. 27 (UP).—American Navy torpedo planes sank six Japanese ships and damaged two others in an attack Monday against shipping caught in Simpson Harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, while 24 enemy fighters were shot down by Allied airmen pounding the Japanese stronghold, it was announced today.

Five cargo vessels and a tanker were definitely sunk with two other vessels blasted with direct hits.

Running the three day total of Japanese planes destroyed or damaged at Rabaul to 102, the Navy raiders and escorting fighters outfought 60 enemy fighters over Rabaul and suffered "extraordinarily light" losses, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, medium bombers again attacked the important enemy bases in the Admiralty Islands, 370 miles northwest of Rabaul, blasting the Lorengau airfield on Manus and the Momote Field on nearby Los Negros.

Eight fighters on the ground were destroyed, buildings in the area demolished and gun positions damaged.

A small freighter and a number of barges caught in the harbor were set afire and a jetty destroyed in the raid, which cost the Allied force three planes, it was announced.

SINK 6 ENEMY SHIPS OFF CHINA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 26 (UP).—In a new blow against Japanese sea supply lines, 14th U. S. Air Force fighters sank six ships, totaling 11,600 tons, off China's coast on Monday, a communiqué from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Mitchell medium bombers of the Chinese-American wing attacked a convoy off Fuchow, Eastern China port, sinking two freighters, two cargo passenger vessels, and a cargo boat. They also damaged a 2,700-ton freighter and shot down a Japanese seaplane.

7 MORE RAIDS BLAST MARSHALLS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UP).—American airmen, stepping up their pre-invasion assault on the Marshalls Islands, have carried out seven more attacks on enemy bases in that area, the Navy Department announced today.

Tito's Men Take Two Bosnia Towns

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UP).—Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich's veteran 5th and 6th Partisan divisions have occupied the Bosnian towns of Mrkonigrad and Kalinovik and have cut the Sarajevo-Herzegovina railroad, but other units have been forced to withdraw from the streets of Tuzla under Nazi pressure, it was reported today.

Marshal Tito's forces recaptured Mrkonigrad after hurling back a strong German column attempting to break through Partisan lines toward Banja Luka and subsequently cleared the whole area of German and Chetnik troops, a Yugoslav Liberation Army communiqué said. Kalinovik, astride a vital German supply line, is 26 miles south of Sarajevo.

More than 500 German soldiers were killed in eight days' heavy fighting in the streets of the central Bosnia railroad terminus of Tuzla, evacuated by the Partisans only after the Germans brought up reinforcements and spared their drive with a tank column. A great quantity of war material was seized by Partisan soldiers.

Green said preliminary plans had been made for an AFL-sponsored meeting to be held in Washington or New York to which representatives of labor, industry, agriculture and government would be invited to discuss postwar problems.

The AFL would decide who would be invited and would determine the agenda, Woll said. Green indicated that the AFL would be labor's sole representative.

The council is expected to conclude its meeting here with a morning session tomorrow.

Mule Power in the Italian Hills



This isn't "lightning" war but it's progress nonetheless along the mud-swollen, tough terrain in the Venafro sector in Italy. Here an American 81 mm mortar battalion gets things done via the sure-footed mule whose dependability to tote supplies to the men on this has helped the Allies in many a tough spot.

Lewis Tells AFL: 'Act-or-Else'

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26 (UP).—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor disclosed tonight that he had received a telegram from John L. Lewis indicating that he would withdraw his application for readmission of the United Mine Workers with the AFL unless a decision was made soon.

"Mr. Lewis intimated that the time had arrived when a decision should be made or the application withdrawn," Green said. He did not exhibit the telegram.

The AFL president said Lewis had not been formally advised of the AFL executive council's proposal Monday that the UMW be readmitted but only with the jurisdiction it enjoyed when Lewis and 400,000 mine workers left the Federation in 1936.

"All he knew of the council's action was what he read in the papers," Green said, "and the papers printed conflicting reports."

Green said he had been instructed by the Council to inform Lewis that (1) the application had been considered by the council in a sympathetic way, (2) that the UMW would be readmitted on the AFL's terms regarding jurisdictional rights, and (3) a committee of the AFL had been instructed to meet with UMW representatives "at the earliest possible date" in an effort to settle all unsolved questions.

The executive council, in session a full day, heard a discussion of postwar problems by James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University, and Matthew Woll, chairman of the AFL committee on postwar planning.

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Allied Advisory Council May Change Italy Set-Up

The dispatch in yesterday's N. Y. Times reporting a meeting of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy concluded three days ago, signifies that some important political changes may break in Italy as the Allied offensive in the South goes forward.

Meanwhile, the six anti-fascist parties in Naples are pressing their demands for inclusion in the government—demands which have up to now been fended off with the "Wait - Until - Rome - Is - Taken" chant.

But the business of reorganizing the Badoglio government to include a broad people's representation does not have to be delayed until Rome falls. The greatest asset to a speedy victory in Italy would be a drastic house-cleaning in the present government.

And the Congress of the Committees of National Liberation, convening in Bari this week, can be expected to make some very important decisions as to the urgently required democratic set-up in Italy—in the South, and in Rome itself.

With the sessions of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, and the Congress of the Committees of National Liberation meeting almost simultaneously, the decisions of the Moscow Conference come closer to realization.

Anti-Bias Parley Report Friday

Results of the conference called yesterday afternoon by the Negro Labor Victory Committee came too late to make today's paper. They will be published in full in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

The conference was called to rally trade union, church and civic leaders behind the three anti-discrimination bills introduced in the State Legislature by Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, 17th A.D., Harlem. It was held at the Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL, headquarters, 701 Eighth Ave.

The action was begun by the serving of a petition on Commissioner Valentine and Patrolman Drew that application would be made in the Supreme Court on Feb. 7, 10 A.M., directing a trial by jury of issues evolving out of the charges. The petition stated that the Commissioner's dismissal of the charges against Drew were "arbitrary, capricious, unjust" and against the huge bulk of evidence. It asserted that Drew's continued employment as a police officer would encourage him and "embolden subversive elements."

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Files Suit to Oust Drew From Force

A New York real estate corporation yesterday began a taxpayer's action in the Supreme Court to force a court review of Police Commissioner Valentine's arbitrary dismissal of charges of anti-Semitic activities against Patrolman James L. Drew. The ultimate aim of the suit initiated by the 276 Third Ave. Realty Corporation, the owner of a 15-family apartment house at 276 Third Ave. in Brooklyn, is the dismissal of Patrolman Drew from the New York police force.

The action seeks Drew's suspension without pay pending the court's decision on the charges on which he was tried and whitewashed at hearings before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Michael A. Lyons. The basis of the action according to Irwin Slater, New York lawyer who filed the first papers, was a waste of taxpayers' funds by payments to "a man retained in his post against public policy and, in fact, against section 514 of the penal law, dealing with discriminations by reason of race, creed or color."

The action was begun by the serving of a petition on Commissioner Valentine and Patrolman Drew that application would be made in the Supreme Court on Feb. 7, 10 A.M., directing a trial by jury of issues evolving out of the charges. The petition stated that the Commissioner's dismissal of the charges against Drew were "arbitrary, capricious, unjust" and against the huge bulk of evidence. It asserted that Drew's continued employment as a police officer would encourage him and "embolden subversive elements."

Hitler's Losses Rock Finnish Parliament

The Finnish cabinet of Premier Edwin Linkomies escaped defeat by a margin of two votes after it had been subjected to stiff criticism at a secret session of the Riksdag, according to a dispatch from Stockholm to the New York Times yesterday.

The parliamentary opposition launched a direct attack upon Valno A. Tanner, Finance Minister and Social-Democratic leader, and Dr. Henrik Ramsay, foreign minister, demanding the immediate resignation of the government.

According to the account, the vote of confidence in the government was 95 to 93 with some blanks. The fascist Social-Democratic Cabinet pulled through as the result of a maneuver by which the speaker of the Riksdag cited demands for Finland's unconditional surrender to force the narrow margin of support for the government.

It was reported that the opposition demanded the appointment of Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi as premier or foreign minister. Paasikivi is said to be favorably disposed to a break with Berlin.

Obviously, the crisis within Finland, including the government circles, has deepened to the breaking point as a result of the victories of the Red Army against the Reichswehr and especially the opening of the Leningrad offensive.

Since Tehran, it has also become more and more apparent that the Axis government in Helsinki could count even less upon diplomatic aid from the United States and Britain. The anti-Soviet and fascist dictatorships which control the Finnish government are seeking desperately to save themselves from the consequences of defeat. The composition within the parliament, composed of heterogeneous elements which in general have supported the war against the Soviet Union, evidently now feel that their services can be useful to avert final defeat and unconditional surrender.

Practically all the known leaders of the people's opposition and of the national front of resistance have been jailed. It is unlikely that a new cabinet, retaining any of the features of the present one—whether in personnel or policy—will arouse much confidence either among the Finnish people or in the Soviet Union. U. S. rupture of relations with Helsinki would go far to hasten Finland's withdrawal from the war.

Not a word was contained in his announcement regarding the activities of the Spanish embassy and the Falange. It was also announced that a number of Axis agents had already been arrested, and that the German and Japanese ambassadors had been handed their passports. An official Argentine communiqué on the government's position calls the earlier demagoguery of the regime when it promised to fulfill its pledges made at the Rio de Janeiro conference. It now promises to give "full support to American solidarity." Like the pledge of the Castillo government to break with the Axis, the pledges of the present fascist regime are intended to hold off and divert further action by the Argentine national front and the American republics.

City Deaths Decline

New York City's general death rate in the week ending last Friday, January 21, 1944 was 12.3 per thousand of population, marking a further decline from the high of 17.0 which was registered in the week ending December 31, according to the vital statistics report for the week issued yesterday by Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins. "The rate for the week just closed," says Commissioner Stebbins, "may be considered practically normal."

Additional Anniversary Greetings

Stanley Scott
Sam Goldstein
Gertrude Prev
Murray Prev
Mark Wolbrun
Essie Van
Irene Mandell
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Rice
Mr. & Mrs. L. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Haham
16th A.D. MANHATTAN
Pedro Menendez
Frank Ibanes
Emilio Ruiz
An Anti-Fascist
Steve Thomas
Ettore Brunette
Vincent Pagliarini
Joseph Delierre
Alex Bagnati
Isidore Schulman
Paul Pollock
Maurice Duffait

Ramirez Cuts Axis Tie; What It Means

(Continued from Page 1)

national Liberty! One is not complete without the other. As if to emphasize this, latest Inter-Continental dispatches from Montevideo report that the Ramirez government has just sent 64 prominent labor, democratic and cultural leaders to a prison in Patagonia, the Arctic region of Argentina.

Among the prisoners are Dr. Samuel Schmerkin, the lawyer who defended Victorio Codovilla, and Adolfo Roig, popular youth leader who has been tortured brutally in jail.

Further repressive action has just been taken by the fascist authorities in ordering the dissolution of the Teachers Association of the important province of Santa Fe.

NO WORD OF FRANCO In announcing the break of relations, Foreign Minister Gen. Alberto Gilibert, himself a leader of the fascist Grupo Oficialistas Unidos, said the action was taken after an investigation had revealed a widespread spy ring, directed through the German and Japanese embassies.

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Northwest Timber Union Wants FDR

(Special to the Daily Worker) EVERETT, Wash., Jan. 25.—An appeal to President Roosevelt to run for re-election next November was voiced here in an unanimous resolution of Local 2-101, International Woodworkers of America, Bert Corey, the union's secretary, announced.

Across Rivers, Through Mines, Past Nazis Blinded Soviet Sapper Makes Way Back

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—Sapper Shershakin crept along the ground, unwinding cord as he moved. When he caught sight of the outline of a bridge in the dense mist he squatted and began to wind the end of the cord around his finger.

In the silence the splashing water against the bridge's abutments could be heard. Instead of the explosion that should have rocked the ground, an unexpected silence reigned. He was already close to the bridge when he heard the German language, followed by the dull tramp of feet across the bridge.

The explosives lay in the middle of the bridge. Dashing back to the river bank, Shershakin took the detonator from his pocket, dropped flat on the bridge, groped for the explosives, removed the dud detonator replacing it with a new one, ran back a few steps and pulled the cord.

A blinding flash and then utter darkness... he regained consciousness immediately. He remembered

everything and marvelled at the fact that he was still alive. Shershakin could not see a thing and thought that his eyelids were closed. He made an attempt to open his eyes but the eyelids refused to obey him. He wanted to lift his arm—a shooting pain shot through his body like an electric current. The upper part of his body was in sand and his legs were submerged in water.

Dragging his numb legs out he began to rub them until the light pin pricks in his toes told him that the blood had begun to circulate. He felt his head and understood why he could not open his eyes: The upper lids hung over his eyes like swollen bags.

GERMAN SENTRY Just then he heard German being spoken. What was he to do? His dagger was behind the German sentry. He had a grenade in his pocket. Thrusting his hand into it he was going to pull it out when the sound of the voice grew fainter. Feeling around him he gathered that the land in front of him rose steeply. He had been hurled by the explo-

sion to the river bank, where the front line of the enemy's position passed.

Shershakin stripped himself and tied his things into a bundle and entered the water. Swimming across to the opposite bank he dressed himself. He had grown a little warmer and Sergei guessed that it would soon be morning.

With two fingers he lifted the lid of his right eye but saw nothing. He felt his eyes but they behaved differently—he was able to discern a yellowish mist and to determine the location of the sun.

Knowing the direction by the light he could continue on his way. So, he crawled through brushwood and over open spaces and through ravines.

It began to rain, at first coming down in a drizzle and then in an icy downpour. The sun disappeared behind the clouds.

When Shershakin awoke, the sun was high in the sky. He crept further, groping his way until something pricked his forehead—a barbed wire entanglement.

He lifted the lower wire and dragged his body under it. He was now crawling over a terrain clear of shrubs. He could feel the soft grass under his fingers. Suddenly his hands froze.

In the grass jutted a small peg from which stretched a wire for several meters, disappearing into the ground. A delayed action mine. He expected this. The Germans had planted a minefield in front of the barbed wire entanglements.

He again felt the peg and carefully crawled over to it. From his experience, he knew how densely the Germans mined their fields. Being an experienced sapper he knew just what to do, carefully calculating and unerringly going about his job.

Lightly moving through the grass his hands located a new peg and then another and yet another. He crawled across a small hollow and soon came up against a telephone

wire. Some fifteen to twenty meters separated him from Soviet positions. Just when he had reached his object, the tension which knotted his body weakened and his body grew placid.

Everything seemed to melt away and then rush upon him as if something were wishing to crush this helpless person. "Comrades," cried Sergei and then lost consciousness. Red Army men running up to the spot discovered an unconscious person whose face expressed an utter tiredness... it appeared that three days had passed after the explosion of the bridge.

For three days the practically blind sapper made his way to Soviet positions. His unit considered him as lost and he had been "posthumously" recommended for the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Long and painstaking medical care gave Sergei Ivanovich Shershakin back his eyesight, his health and strength. In the hall of the Kremlin, Mikhail Kalinin presented Shershakin with the Order of Lenin Gold Star.

<p>Greetings from</p> <p>Communist Party</p> <p>New Britain, Conn.</p>		<p>JULIUS and TILLIE</p> <p>LITTINSKY</p> <p>New York City</p>	
<p>Greetings</p> <p>HAROLD CORNELL</p> <p>St. Paul, Minn.</p>		<p>LOCAL No. 1227</p> <p>U.E.R.M.W.A.</p>	
<p>Greetings on your</p> <p>20th ANNIVERSARY</p> <p>COMMUNIST PARTY</p> <p>Dayton, Ohio</p>			

Mothers' War Work Includes Child Care Campaign



The Sunnyside-Woodside Child Care Committee puts on a weekly radio program on the need for a center in the community. Campaigning for two years, the mothers are intensifying their drive because more and more fathers are being inducted and women are going into war industry. The group also has a very active fathers group. Shown above, are Mrs. Fanya del Bourgo and Mrs. Dorothy Leeds facing commentator Elizabeth Hawes, author of many best sellers, during one of the broadcasts. At right are mothers getting signatures on a petition.

Sunnyside I-A Fathers Go on Air To Dramatize Need for Nurseries

By Louise Mitchell

A group of fathers in I-A went on the air yesterday to plead the case of government nurseries for their children and to convince the radio audience that the fight for child care is an all-round family proposition.

A father's auxiliary working with the Sunnyside-Woodside Child Care Committee in Queens wrote, directed and performed in a half-hour program over station WWRL at 10 A.M.

The scene of the skit was set outside a local draft board. Draftsman wait for the board to route them to the induction center. About to take a new and important step in their lives, they feel free to talk what's on their minds.

"There's only one thing that bothers me," says one, "and that's my kid. I know my wife can take care of herself in a war plant but I don't see how she can work and take care of the kid, too." The man with two children is even more worried.

WORRIED OVER KIDS

"We have two kids. My wife has been offered her old job back. She could make forty bucks a week. But we'd have to spend twenty-five on a maid just to take care of the kids while she is working. So we figured it didn't pay. By the time she got through with childcare, lunches and clothes, there'd be nothing left of the money."

The men are plagued by stories they read in the press.

There's the child who froze to death on the roof while his mother was out working. Or children killed in a fire while the family was on the job. The nursery situation is so wound up in red tape it would take Houdini to unwind it, they say.

Yet private nurseries are too expensive. "We've got a right to get nurseries. Isn't that one of the things we're fighting for?"

They tell the story of a woman who put up a good fight in a small town. By organizing the other women she finally won the battle of the nurseries.

The men plead their case, the children's case, deal with the state and nation's responsibility and wind up with an appeal to Queens listeners to assist the Sunnyside-Woodside Child Care Committee get a nursery in P.S. 150, a local school.

INTEREST GROWS

The committee led by Adlyne Stoller has been in existence for two years but interest in its work is on the rise since more and more fathers are being inducted. Mrs. Esther Swinburne said yesterday at the radio station. She is chairman of the radio program committee. Queens mothers and fathers are asking the Board of Education to

allow the local school to be used and can cite 50 cases of immediate need.

Benjamin Efron, who was one of the actors, recently led a delegation of I-A fathers to the Mayor's Committee on Child Care. He asked the committee's cooperation to get what seems to be the only school building available. The group has already contacted the school principal, who though amenable to the idea, feels that it would create overcrowding.

Typical of the group's fathers, Mr. Efron told the Daily Worker, "I have two children and am in I-A so you can see why I am so interested."

Even though the Dewey administration appropriated \$2,500,000 for child care last year, only \$120,000 was used because of difficulties encountered in raising one-third of the costs. Communities must raise the third before they can get the state's contribution of one-third. The other third is provided by the city. The burden of raising a third on the part of communities is holding up the entire program.

"Now that the state legislature is in session," said Mrs. Swinburne, "we will have to push for fair legislation that will make child care centers possible. At present our children are being smothered in the state's red tape."

Cramp Strikers Are Penalized by WLB

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UP).—The War Labor Board Shipbuilding Commission today punished Cramp Shipbuilding employees at Philadelphia for a recent strike by ordering the first financial penalties ever imposed by a WLB agency for union defiance.

The commission in effect fined the strikers one month's reactivity on any wage adjustments granted in a dispute now pending. The wage settlement had been made retroactive to June 29, 1943, but the date was changed to July 23 by today's action because of a strike Jan. 6. Labor members dissented.

In a strongly worded opinion, Commissioner William E. Simkin said that workers who violated the no-strike agreement were endangering the status of those who kept the pledge. He recited the history of the strike—which closed the yard for four days because of a dispute over the discharge of painters who refused to use spray guns—and said the employees had voted to remain on strike although the commission had threatened to reconsider its retroactivity award.

He said that labor could be proud of recent achievements but that "with power, goes responsibility." He praised national leaders of the union, the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), for their "courage" in pressing a back-to-work movement, and said the commission's penalty might have been more severe but for the cooperation of those officials.

Lucien Koch, CIO member of the commission, said in a dissent that the majority action represented "a dangerous and ominous new policy" and was "totally unwarranted." "Without being unfair, it is safe to say that the company by its ill-considered actions contributed to the stoppage," Koch said. "Yet the commission majority does not penalize the company in any way whatsoever. Only the union is adjudged guilty."

"It loses sight of the fact that they may be deliberately provoked by management or that non-union people may be primarily responsible," he said. "It is not an approach which would result in amicable labor relations. It would lead to strife and bitter resentment. It is contrary to the whole concept of sound and healthy labor relations in wartime."



Son Killed, Mother Takes His Place on Bond Front

Mrs. David Lebovitz of 2160—4th St., Brooklyn, lost her only son Murray, 24, in a crash of a Liberator bomber near Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, last April.

Last week, Mrs. Lebovitz started a one-woman campaign to obtain \$300,000 in War Bond subscriptions to replace the plane in which her son perished along with six of his companions on the bombing mission. She feels this is a job she can do to help bring her son's comrades in the Army Air Force home sooner. Her boy would have wanted her to do this, she says.

Her first two weeks' efforts among neighbors and friends netted \$42,000 and she hopes to achieve her goal during the Fourth War Loan drive now in progress.

Blond-haired, blue-eyed, Mrs. Lebovitz came to this country from Hungary when she was 13 and works for a ladies' neckwear firm. In the evening she sells bonds.

"It's wonderful how people have responded to my idea," she says. "I talked for a long time about wanting to raise enough in bonds to supply a plane like the one Murray went down in, and my friends all encouraged me to go ahead."

"I hope the War Department will

Will State ALP Repudiate Him?

State American Labor Party leaders would rather do business with the Nazis than with the CIO in New York state.

This was the gist of remarks made by August Claessens, Social-Democratic leader and emissary of Old Guard state ALP leaders to an Erie County Executive Committee meeting of the ALP. The meeting was held Jan. 18.

Claessens charged that the CIO political program in the state is "pro-Communist," according to a report on the local ALP meeting made by Hugh Thompson, regional director of the CIO in Buffalo, to the Erie County CIO Council.

Claessens is then reported to have said that "we" (the state ALP leaders) would rather "do business" with the Nazis than with the Communists; in fact, "we" would never do business with the Communists.

Thompson's report was substantiated by several other members of the CIO Council.

The Social-Democratic leader followed by threatening the CIO that if it enters a state against the Old Guard, "we will ensure you so much that the stench will remain with you forever."

This is the announced tactic of the ALP Old Guard, which would try to destroy the CIO politically in the state if it couldn't control it.

You think this is incredible? Then you haven't seen the New Leader, Social-Democratic organ, lately. Otherwise you would know that the main enemy of the Social-Democratic Federation is now not Hitler, but the Soviet Union. And it is the Social-Democratic Federation which controls the state leadership of the ALP.

P.S.—The Buffalo CIO Council voted to give solid support to the Committee for a United Labor Party, initiated by the state CIO.



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State Senate Gets Bill To Probe 5th Column

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Mentioning the Christian Front and the Christian Mobilizers by name, a bill was introduced today by State Senator Louis B. Heller, Brooklyn Democrat, which proposes the creation of a temporary state commission to investigate un-American groups that spread "anti-Semitism and social, religious and political intolerance."

The bill would appropriate \$50,000 for the work of the commission to be composed of seven members appointed by the Governor with all the powers of a legislative commission. The commission would report to the Governor by Dec. 15 of this year and to the Legislature by February 15, 1945.

It asks an investigation of organizations which, "following the line of similar propaganda originating in Germany, have spread in the state and nation race hatred and intolerance as well as defamation and lack of confidence in our form of government and officials thereof."

A number of other measures calling for investigation of anti-Semitism and other forms of race prejudice have already been introduced into the Legislature, including one by Assemblyman Alfred Lama.

Brooklyn Democrat, which would establish a permanent interracial bureau in the State Law Department.

It is felt, here, however, that the

various groups organized to combat intolerance will have to get together to push the best measures introduced if they are to become more than gestures.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the State Committee against Discrimination in Industry has begun an investigation of the situation in the capital district, which includes several of the largest war plants in the state.

Charles Berkley, director of the Committee, claimed that the investigation is routine and long overdue. Lack of funds and personnel has prevented the Committee from tackling earlier this important war area, comprising such cities as Schenectady, Troy, Amsterdam, Albany and others.

Observers here have long been aware of the existence of discrimination, particularly in the upgrading of qualified Negro workers, and there have been some struggles on this in the past.



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Anti-Union Attitude Prevails Among Women 'Equal Righters'

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The "Equal Righters," leaders of the National Woman's Party whose chief campaign is to wipe protective legislation for women off the books under the guise of equalizing the status of women, are chiefly old suffragettes who never grew with the times.

We have written before about the chairman of the National Woman's Party, Miss Alice Paul, but some of the other characters in its leadership deserve scrutiny too.

In Washington, Congressmen are known to quiver and quake when the persistent lobbyists of the Woman's Party make their appearance on the Hill. Mrs. Emma Cuffey Miller is a very active worker. Mrs. Anita Pollitzer, Alma Lutz, and others contribute their energies. The Woman's Party is primarily concerned with the rights of

wealthy and middle-class women. As for working women, they should get the trade unions to take care of their working conditions and hours—not protective legislation, they suggest.

There is quite a note of anti-unionism which creeps into the statements of leaders. The trade unions are dismissed as men's organizations who are afraid of the competition from women.

Mrs. Miller said recently: "We who support the amendment believe that working women should be safeguarded as should working men, but there are millions of women who suffer from unjust and discriminatory laws. What does this opposition propose to do about it?"

ADMINISTER ESTATES

She was referring to wealthy women deprived of property rights, the right to act as administrators of estates, serve on jury duty, etc.

The "Equal Righters" resort to all

sorts of weird explanations to deflect their position that the "protective laws for women" are in effect "restrictive," which make women less desirable employees. Night work "that is more beneficial for mothers," protection for pregnant women in industry is unnecessary since "not all women are mothers." There is no need for special "safety and health laws" and besides, "higher wages, fewer hours of labor" are in the "end as dust in the mouths of all women" if you can't have the Equal Rights amendment.

The position of the numerous women's organizations which have lined up against the amendment is dismissed contemptuously as those "protective rights" groups. The present poll the general Federation of Women's Clubs is taking, expected to be favorable to the amendment, is offered as proof that "we are gaining ground."

Press Petition Drive on Bill for Permanent FEPC

The National Negro Congress, 307 Lenox Ave., announced yesterday a campaign to get 218 Congressional signatures on a petition to force upon the floor Congressman Vito Marcantonio's bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The discharge petition, when the necessary signatures have been procured, will bring up for action in the House of Representatives H.R. 1732, a bill to give the FEPC statutory authority similar to that now enjoyed by the National Labor Relations Board.

Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, revealed that Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, the House's lone Negro representative and sponsor of a measure similar to Marcantonio's has signed the discharge petition. Other signers, Mr. Strong said, included Congressman Sean-Jon of Pennsylvania, Dickstein, Celler, O'Toole, Heffernan, Fay and Cappasoli of New York, Rowan of

Training for Child Care Aids to Open

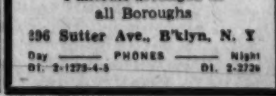
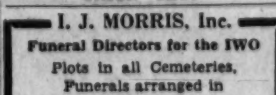
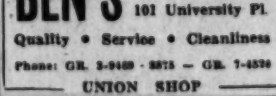
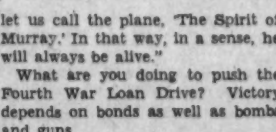
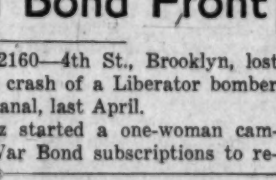
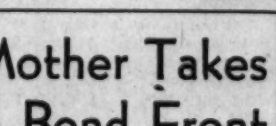
Here is a chance for women with three and a half spare days a week to train to play an important war role.

The Child Study Association, 221 West 57th Street, is supervising a course of training for volunteer child-care aides. The course will begin Feb. 7 and registration is being conducted now between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. at the Manhattan Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, 707 Fifth Avenue. Registrations are also being accepted at your nearest American Women's Volunteer Services unit.

Applicants should be between 20 and 50 years of age, with high school education or its equivalent.

Consumers to Meet for Plane on Price Panel

The Brownsville-Ocean Hill Consumers Council will take up the fight to get representation on the local board on Sunday, Jan. 30th at 2 P. M. at the YM and YWCA, 481 Sutter Ave.



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Union Lookout

New ways of strengthening international labor unity are constantly being devised. Several unions have initiated correspondence with British and Soviet laborers with good success. Now the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in that area is sending Clifford W. Blackstun, a member of the district council executive board, to Canada for a visit to UE Locals. He will make a tour ending Feb. 3 with a trip to the Small Arms local at Long Branch, Ontario. This shop turns out products similar to U. S. Cartridge Co. in St. Louis where Blackstun is employed. The UE Council hopes to send a representative on a similar trip to Mexico soon.

The organizing drive initiated by the Brooklyn Navy Yard Metal Trades Council and the Port of New York Marine Trades Council swung into high gear recently when headquarters were taken at 240 High St., one block south of the Sands St. entrance to the huge yard, which, though it boasts many unions, still remains one of the large centers of unemployment in the New York area. It looks as if the UE AFL unions new united in the drive really mean business. Their main job is to get the idea across that a union can do just as good a job there as the Navy is the boss as it can in private industry. Many of those employed there were AFL members in their own crafts before they got their present jobs.

A few months back, the CIO union at Bloomingdale's Department Store announced that progress had been made in the fight against discrimination and that Negro personnel were being trained for sales posts. Richard Dier of the staff of the Baltimore Afro-American, one of the nation's influential Negro newspapers, took a trip through the store recently and couldn't find a single Negro saleslady.

"If Bloomingdale's is employing colored salespeople," he wrote, "then it must be hiding them where nobody can see them. . . If they do, I'll eat the very paper on which this story is printed." It looks as if Dier won't have to eat the paper.

Officials of Local 3, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, say that the store, under union pressure, has so far assigned Negro workers to posts serving the public on wrapping and cashier jobs and has given others clerical posts. But the labor-management committee is still wrestling on the question of sales jobs, they said. Maybe Dier's article will help to speed the process.

Union elections were held recently among CIO workers at R. H. Macy & Co. Frederick Cameron, a furniture salesman, who had been acting president since William Atkinson, the No. 1 man there, went into the armed services, was elected to continue in the top post. Cameron defeated Robert McLean who, like Atkinson, is a Negro member of the union but the Macy local continues to have a Negro in its leadership: William Cooper, the new vice-president. Others elected at the same time are: George Gurian, financial secretary; Paul Green, recording secretary; Sam Kovenitsky, business manager, and Marcella Loring and William Goltz, business agents. Twenty-three hundred of the union's 2,700 members participated in the elections.

A membership meeting of Local 1130, Retail, Wholesale and Chain Store Employees, CIO, passed a resolution asking President Roosevelt to run for a fourth term. . . . Malters' Union No. 6 is preparing for negotiations with the Publishers Association for a new contract and wage scale. . . . A committee of three representing Chapter 24, Navy Yard local of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, will confer with Congressmen in Washington Friday on the bill they propose for a Federal wage increase. . . . The Borden Milk Unit of Teamsters Local 884 has voted to elect stewards in future instead of having them appointed. Democracy is on the march.

Wallace Backs 'Equal Rights'

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In a surprise move which startled labor and progressive circles, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace today came out for the phony equal rights amendment now pending in the Senate.

The Equal Rights amendment, part of the National Woman's Party, would abrogate all the protective laws benefiting working women

while granting nothing but abstract equality.

The hand of Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, member of the Democratic National Committee and the Women's Party, was clearly behind the Vice-President's blessing.

Labor unions and the vast majority of liberal women's organizations, including the League for Women Voters and the American Association of University Women, have been adamant in their opposition to the amendment which has been bandying about the House of Congress for 20 years.

Tonight at 8:30

New Masses

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A Tribute

— To —

Art Young

Dean of American Cartoonists

and contributing editor of New Masses

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Box Office opens at 7 P.M. Tickets still available

Page 4

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944

White-Collar Workers Hit Sub-Level Wages

ILG Local 22 Will Nominate Candidates Today

A call for special district meetings after work today (Thursday) to nominate candidates and elect an election and objection committee was issued yesterday to the membership of Dressmakers Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The four-point agenda announced by local manager Charles Zimmerman included:

1. Report on current contract negotiations.
2. Election procedure.
3. Election of the election and objection committee.
4. Nomination of officers, business agents, executive board, Board convention delegates and for the relief committee.

The main downtown meeting will be held at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave.

For those working in outlying areas, meetings will be held as follows:

Harlem—1914 Third Ave. Bronx—306 East Tremont Ave. Williamsburg—11 Arion Place. Borough Park—3810 14th Ave. Brownsville—1830 Pitkin Ave. One of the questions to be decided at the meeting is whether the "bloc system" of voting will be invoked. This system, to which the Rank and File Group is objecting strenuously, freezes group lines in the union and particularly bars cross ticket voting. A space is provided on the ballot for a single cross to vote an entire list of candidates.

This scheme has been invoked by President David Dubinsky in all local elections where his people control, in order to shut the door to any possibility for the election of minority candidates.

Skirmishers to Nominate Today

Shirtmakers, Local 23, International Ladies Garment Workers, will hold its nomination meeting immediately after work today (Thursday) at the Rand School, 1 East 19th St.

The Rank and File Group of the local, in a statement issued for the meeting, lists a group of demands, among them a number that stress the urgency of contract enforcement and organization of the unorganized. The Rank and File is sharply critical of the local's administration for depriving all members who do not see eye to eye with President David Dubinsky of a share in the local's leadership. Many of those kept out are tried members of the union since its early days.

MacArthur Gets FDR Present

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Jan. 26 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today received the Distinguished Service Medal as a 64th birthday present from President Roosevelt "for exceptionally distinguished service as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific since March 19, 1942."

MacArthur's Deputy Chief of Staff, pinned the decoration on the Allied commander's tunic at a brief ceremony.

WHAT'S ON

DATES: What's On section for the Daily Worker on 2nd floor (6 weeks) at 10-11 P.M. weekdays.

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight (Manhattan)

MEET THE REV. ELLIOT WHITE, International, informal and candid. Panel discussion on "Secret of Soviet Strength." Also Julia Church Kolar on "Culture and War." Thursday, 8:30 P.M. at 100 W. Broadway, Broadway and 94th St. 9th Ad. Club. Admission 35c. Music, refreshments.

Coming Philadelphia, Pa.

RUBEN RIXON, Washington Representative, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, discusses "The 1944 Elections—Great Opportunity or Great Disaster?" Sunday, Jan. 29th, 8:15 P.M. New Century Club, 124 So. 13th St. Admission 45c, tax included. Auspices: The Forum.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCING TAUGHT BY experts. Private lessons. 12-10 P.M. Daily. MARION, 2 E. 23rd St., corner 2nd way.

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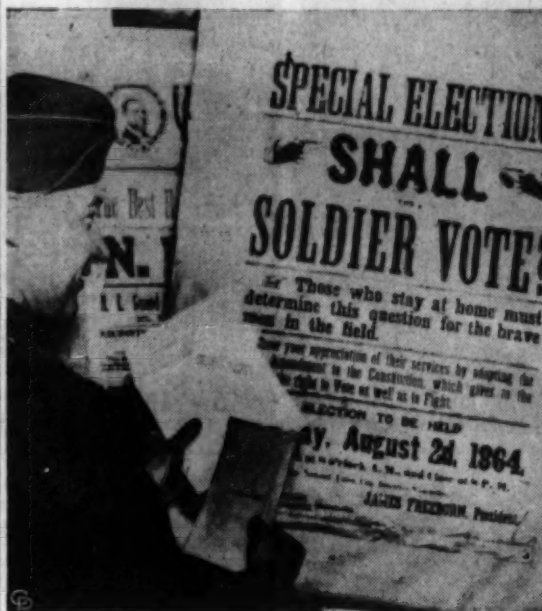
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Special rate by car from 525 Atlantic Ave. \$3.50 round trip. Cars leave Friday 7 P.M. Saturday 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. and Sunday 9:30 A.M.—Call GL 3-7223—Free local travel. N. Y. Central to Beacon then auto to Camp.

Our Soldiers Voted in '64



An American soldier, H. E. Selfert, holds an 80-year-old soldier's ballot, one of those used in the critical Civil War election of 1864. Shown in the Americana Gallery in Chicago, he is standing before a poster about a special election. On the crucial question of "Shall the Soldier Vote?" the poster answered: "Those who stay at home must determine this question for the brave men in the field." The same answer holds for 1944.

CIO Urges Plan to Control Cutbacks

Advance notice on cutbacks—cancellation of war orders—is proposed by the CIO as one important method of preventing unemployment from harming war production.

At present, orders are issued by procurement agencies without previous notice to management, labor, or apparently to any of the government agencies.

The CIO national office asserts in its publication, Economic Outlook.

As a result, management and labor often find themselves caught short, unprepared to face what is to them a major crisis, the publication says. As further protection from the sudden cancellations and the disruption they can spread, the CIO recommends greater participation for organized labor in the reconversion program and full production and full employment, based on gradual conversion to civilian production where possible.

EFFECTS OF CUTBACKS

Cutbacks have affected industry in many parts of the country as a result of changing demands for certain types of war production. The Sperry Gyroscope Co. in the New York area, for example, has been hit by such changes in orders as a result of which personnel has been reduced, draftees have not been replaced and a further fall in employment is anticipated.

Greater labor participation, the CIO says, would involve conferences with representatives nominated by

the international unions directly concerned with conversion problems in their industries. These union representatives on War Production Board Labor Advisory Committees would be serviced by the labor divisions of the WPB in the working out of specific plans.

There are now some 770 industry advisory committees which roughly parallel in WPB their own trade associations, the CIO explains. There are few labor advisory committees, however, and there must be many more if labor is to play its logical role in reconversion to peace production, the publication says.

With a view to maintaining full employment, in spite of cutbacks, the CIO proposes that it is now practical to remove the Limitation Orders which shut off materials from civilian use at a time when shortages are being acutely felt by the armed forces. These shortages have now been eased and surplus materials should be released for civilian requirements, opening the way for gradual conversion of cut-back industries to peace production.

FDR Scores Fraud Of States Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

President and they responded bitterly to his message.

TAFT SQUEALS

Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, defeatist Republican, who has been leading the fight against the soldier bill, appeared personally at the President's fighting message.

Taft said he "resented" the President's slur on the advocates of the Eastland bill, and said he was sponsoring a similar proposal. The new Taft amendment is even more of a "fraud," it created a "U. S. War Ballot Commission" with absolutely nothing to do, since there would be no federal ballot.

Taft said that the President's message is a "direct insult to every member of the Senate and every member of the House."

In a bitter red-baiting tirade, Taft said that the pressure for a federal ballot came from the CIO Political Action Committee, the Communists, the Daily Worker and F.M.

He said that all the Senators know of the telegrams and delegations that were pouring in on Congress, and added that he had been personally interviewed by two CIO delegations and had refused to see three others.

"These people must feel that this form of ballot will result in the election of a President for a fourth term and in the defeat of a considerable number of Congressmen," Taft declared.

Taft insisted that servicemen will be "lined up" and forced to vote for a fourth term.

FEDERAL BALLOT

Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois promptly read editorials from the Army Stars and Stripes, the New York Times, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Louisville Courier-Journal endorsing a federal ballot.

Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island, co-sponsor with Lu-

Honor Art Young's Memory Tonight

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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From all these groups came convincing evidence that the

rise in the cost of living has far outpaced the BLS index figure of 23.4 per cent and that Economic Stabilization for fixed income workers is a wartime must.

Every witness told the same story of the exodus of trained workers to better paying jobs and the consequent weakening of essential fire protection, teaching, welfare and other services.

The dominant note sounded at today's hearing was the need for more federal financial assistance to states and municipalities to raise wages and improve community facilities.

NEGRO RELIEF URGED

A strong plea for relief for Negro professional and clerical workers was made by Mrs. Zelma Mary Watson, of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Negro Educational Society.

The problems of Negro workers "are much worse" because they "get jobs at less money and at levels below their ability" while their professional training and living expenses are higher than those of white professionals, Mrs. Watson testified.

She called for "total participation" of the entire population in jobs according to "skill" and advanced an overall program for "harmonious relationship of wages and living expenses."

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He endorsed the CIO Presidential Philip Murray's call for revision of the Little Steel Formula and made plain that most of the gains of technical workers had been "won by organized labor."

PROPOSES SURVEY

Gilman proposed a survey of technical personnel, a nation-wide stabilization program and a guaranteed annual salary. He was ac-

cepted by the committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Smith Congressional Committee to Investigate Federal Agencies continued its war on national unity and on labor by issuing a report today on the War Labor Board which would mean the virtual destruction of that agency, and an end to all machinery for peaceful adjustment of labor disputes.

Fittingly enough, the committee issuing the report is headed by Representative Howard Smith, Virginia, poll-taxer, who also introduced the notorious Smith-Connally "anti-strike" measure. The "anti-strike" act was calculated to, and had the effect of, provoking strikes, and that would be the effect of the recommendations implied in the report on the War Labor Board.

Chief target of the committee is the union maintenance of membership clause approved by the Board in many of its contracts. Such clauses are obviously necessary if labor is to be able to maintain its organization without striking. To attack them is simply to propose that trade unions either give up their organization or resort to strike to maintain them. Either alternative is a deadly blow to national unity.

A minority report, filed by Congressmen Jerry Voorhis and John Delaney, California and New York Democrats respectively, held that if the WLB is to do the work assigned to it, it must have the power to make decisions compelling maintenance of membership. The two congressmen held that there was no doubt that the agency had that power.

The majority report was signed by Smith and by Congressman Hugh Peterson, Georgia Dem; Fred A. Hartley, N. J. Rep; John Jennings, Tenn. Rep; and Clare Hoffman, Mich. Rep.

State ALP Rejects New Hillman Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

The State Committee of the American Labor Party yesterday rejected Sidney Hillman's latest offer of unity, which was based on the suggestion of several CIO leaders, considered "objectionable" to the state leadership, that they withdraw from the primary contest for state committee.

In its reply to Hillman the State Committee insisted that all "Communists" be eliminated from the American Labor Party, and not simply certain leaders.

The state ALP leaders have labelled a number of the most powerful CIO unions in the state "Communist" and have issued orders to their organizers throughout the state to oppose any individual in the primaries who even belongs to any of these unions on the grounds that he is automatically a "Communist."

The latest demand of the State Committee is, therefore, a repetition of previous demands that Hillman bar from participation in CIO political action a large section of the CIO membership in the state, including some of the unions which are most active politically.

Senators Hear Plea for Gov't Aid to Localities

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Sanitation Driver Hit Of Senate Pay Hearing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The dry-as-dust story of frozen wages and living cost indices was translated into human terms about the day the twins were born and the struggle to put macaroni on the dinner table yesterday as John Alessi, 43-year-old New York City Department of Sanitation truckdriver, told a Senate committee why city workers need wage relief.

Alessi, one of a long parade of witnesses before a sub-committee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee investigating the plight of 15,000,000 white collar Americans, didn't deal in statistics.

A representative of the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, he told about his own family about his 18 years in the sanitation department where he earned, until last July, \$2,940 a year.

In July, men in his classification got a \$180 adjustment but in return had to work additional hours without pay, he said.

Until Dec. 18, Alessi told the Senators, drivers used to make \$84 annually for working 12 Sundays a year but on that date Mayor LaGuardia put through \$100 a year raises for drivers, and eliminated the extra Sunday pay. That meant, he said, that the raise instead of being \$100 actually was only \$16.

He told the committee that he, like 90,000 other New York municipal employees (out of a total of 168,000) are "in hook up to our ears." He said Mayor LaGuardia was authority for the figures.

Alessi was one of several witnesses presented by Abram Flaxer, State County Union International President. Mr. Flaxer submitted figures, he said, showed that the local government worker lives on a budget 18 per cent below a WPA subsistence budget.

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The Children of Nazi Enslaved Europe

By Peter Stone

To my desk has come a report from the International Labor Office on "The Health of the Children in Occupied Europe." I read these tables and statistics—but the cold figures leaped from the pages and were transformed into a march of the maimed, the crippled and the physically and mentally sick. I saw these live-ghosts—with protruding bellies, and cavernous eyes—and I hated these Nazi beasts who had caused the lines of walking corpses. The Hooverites and appeasers would solve the problem by sending food to the occupied countries. They say "let us feed the starving children of Europe—we will make certain that the enemy doesn't get the food." But this is fantasy for the Nazi have seized the supplies—and stolen it from the mouths of babes. The average child in occupied Europe gets 600 calories per day—the equivalent of a few slices of bread and butter—whereas the German children live on an average of 1700-2000 calories. The Nazi butchers have cut down the food of Europe's children to one fourth of what they previously had. And in countries which have received help from the Allied governments—official figures indicate the same disparity between German and non-German residents. The food has been gathered—it has been distributed—but it has been used for the German army and the "Aryan" population.

At best this report is only frag-

lation of 138,000—there were no meats, fats or fruits obtainable. In Paris the death rate from tuberculosis had risen 61 per cent and children were no longer admitted to school unless a doctor would certify that they were not suffering from open tuberculosis. In Marseilles 16 of every 20 babies are suffering from rickets. At the beginning of the 1942 school year there were eight million children that lacked shoes. Soap—or any kind is practically unobtainable.

FRANCE

Flour contains a high proportion of cereal and substitutes which are practically unfit for human consumption, such as potato flour, chestnut meal from which the oil has been extracted and hydrolyzed straw. The poor quality of the bread has given rise to chronic digestive troubles. Even the black market can't offer pure flour. Law provides a minimum of 20 per cent of bones in the meat ration, milk for children is heavily skimmed. Dried vegetables, oil and margarine have disappeared from the market.

NETHERLANDS

An inquiry covering 80,000 children found pathological evidence of undernourishment in fifty per cent of the case. There is a spread of general debility, rickets and anemia. Salt-water fish, a staple article of diet, has been sent to Germany. A regular trade in cat and dog meat



A young French anti-Nazi gives food to two French soldiers who have escaped from a German prison camp. (A scene from the film "Cross of Lorraine.")

has grown up. 1942 rations for children fell short of minimum requirements by 47 per cent.

NORWAY

In the autumn of 1942 only bread and sugar were regularly distributed. Milk and butter sold only on the black market—there was no cheese or meat. Cod liver oil, bacon, and eggs are allowed only individ-

uals—and even this is no longer guaranteed.

POLAND

The rate for non-Jews has risen 113 per cent, for Jews 435 per cent. There have been large outbreaks of impetigo, boils, carbuncles, conjunctivitis and scabies. Potatoes are non-existent in the markets. Milk is available at only one quarter minimum requirements. The supply of butter and fats is only 20 per cent of ration allowances. The plight of the Polish Jews is especially terrible. The authorities allowed the Warsaw ghetto only 48 tons of vegetables per month—which means about 4 ounces per person per month.

USSR

The figures for the occupied parts of the USSR were not available for this pamphlet, but the authors say "the plight of the children and the young person in these regions appears to be even worse than in other occupied countries."

Such are the shadows of death left by the mark of the swastika. The "race of the supermen" have produced half-living children. But these ghost-like creatures refuse to yield to the bloodsuckers. They lie awake and wait to kill the feudal monster with bare and scrawny hands. They have killed many Nazis—these half-starved, self-dead, gallant children. Hitler has taken away their sustenance—but he hasn't destroyed their hopes. These children of occupied Europe don't want the crumbs from the appeasers. They know their liberation is coming in the form of a gigantic pincer movement—formed by Eisenhower's Allied army, from one side—and the heroic Red Army from the other.



ELI SIEGMEISTER

Tribute to Art Young Tonight

The New Masses, which Art Young called his favorite magazine is paying tribute to the famous cartoonist tonight at Manhattan Center.

The speakers are: Earl Browder, Rockwell Kent, Langston Hughes, Howard Fast, Donald Ogden Stewart, Mike Gold, William Gropper and Jo Davidson.

There will be an interesting program of entertainment by Eli Siegmeister, Kenneth Spencer, Max Polikoff and the dancers Jane Dudley, Wm. Bales and Sophie Marlow.

Radio Highlights

9:30-10 P.M. WOR—Song Treasury, with Lucia Albanese, soprano; Francesco Valentin, baritone, and the Antonio Orti.

11:30-12 P.M. WFAP—Music of the New World; Kenneth Schen, baritone, and chorus; Henri Nason conducts.

12:15 P.M. WJZ—Jean Collins, Songs; 1 P.M. WQXR—Symphonic Suite; 1 P.M. WJZ—Blue Frolics, Variety; 1:45 P.M. WABC—Raymond Scott Orch.; 2 P.M. WABC—New-Ed Calmer; Major George Fielding Rist; 2:15 P.M. WOR—Fourth War Loan Drive Show; 3:30 P.M. WJZ—Whose War Is This? Music; 4 P.M. WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments; 4:15 P.M. WABC—James Orchestra; 4:30 P.M. WJZ—Five Star Band; Sketch; 5:15 P.M. WQXR—Opera Music; 5:30 P.M. WFAP—Bob Burns, Comedy; 6:30 P.M. WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments; 8 P.M. WFAP—Fanny Brice, Frank Morgan; 9:30 P.M. WJZ—Town Meeting of the Air; 9:45 P.M. WFAP—Music Hall, Ring Crosby; 10 P.M. WFAP—Joan Davis, Jack Haley, Edward Everett Horton, Guest; 10:45 P.M. WABC—The First Line—Navy Show; 10:50 P.M. WFAP—March of Time; 11:45 P.M. WMCA—Treasury Star Parade.

Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

IT WAS doubtless an oversight, but the editors of that dashing young newcomer in the periodical field, attractively known as the "Spotlight," appear to have forgotten to put this column on their review-copy list.

Not that we are kicking—it's worth a dollar and a half of any man's money (the price of a year's subscription). We are only sorry that it prevented our reviewing their splendid first issue, for December, which did not reach our desk until along about New Year's. But here's the second, January, number hot off the press, and we're going to have our say about this fine piece of journalism, even if we do have to pay for the privilege.

In case you don't happen to know, the "Spotlight" is the new magazine, backed by the AYD (American Youth for Democracy) and other youth forces, which is being put out by New Age Publishers from 13 Astor Place, New York City. Claudia Jones is the highly capable editor and Leo Cooper is managing editor.

Now, we're not going to start off by saying that the "Spotlight" fills a long felt need or with any other hoary old chestnut like that. It does do this, of course, and does it admirably; but it always did seem to us that "filling a need" sounded a bit too much like merely plugging a gap, and a magazine that is a magazine ought to do more than that, much more. The "Spotlight" does it.

Just glance at the welter of publications on any news-stand and you will have an inkling of what we are driving at. Leaf through them—or a glance at the covers may suffice—and you will find, true enough, the "gap" which this promising fledgling comes to fill. Among them all, you will not discover a single one that even attempts the job which the "Spotlight" sets out to do: that of bringing to the youth of our land a lively consciousness of what this, the greatest struggle mankind has ever known, is all about.

That, one would say, is a very large gap indeed. It is almost a chasm. It is unthinkable, really, in a nation that should be mobilizing all its forces human and material, and above all its young people, for the supreme task that is in hand.

It was in answer to this need that the "Spotlight" was born; but in addition to meeting needs, filling gaps, any worth while periodical, especially these days, must bring something fresh and creative, something that is distinctly its own. In other words, something new must be added. It must not

merely satisfy needs; it must create them; make them felt. And this, we believe, the AYD organ is destined to do.

Our youth must be reached, on that we are all agreed; but this cannot be done in any elderly over-staid or doddery fashion. It is youth itself that must do it, taking what it finds that is fit and significant from its elders and from the incredibly swift-moving swirl of world events.

In the editing of such a publication, there is a delicate question of balance involved. If the magazine is going to be read by the young, it must be colorful, rapid-paced, full of a true and not feigned youthful vitality. This, however, is something quite different from the false energy of the litterbug and his boogie-woogie and the screaming Frank Sinatra fan who is "in the groove."

Youth, in other words, has its own high seriousness of purpose and interests, and never more so than at a time like the present. The real magazine for American youth—for the truly representative youth of our land—must be dignified, with the dignity that is youth's own—dignified without being pompous. And this balance, to our mind, the editors have marvelously well achieved.

This second, January, issue starts off magnificently with an article by Paul Robeson on Jim Crow in baseball, and there is more stuff on Negroes and the national pastime, by Gardner Ames. This is followed by a page of text and pictures on Madame Curie; a thrilling story of action in the air, by Walter Forster; a "Spotlight on the War," by Lieut. Commander Charles S. Seely, U.S.N. (retired); an article on child delinquency, by Dorothy Hayes; followed by a model program on delinquency; an article entitled "Labor Goes to Bat for Youth," by Thomas Patten, dealing with the same problem; a poem by Margaret Taylor Coon, the Chicago Negro poet; a report on the Tehran Conference; an article by Barbara Baer on "Abe Lincoln's New Year Greetings" (the Emancipation Proclamation); one on "America's Folk Music, Jam," by Art Roden; a review of "Marching With Johnny," by Henrietta Yusem; another plane-fighting tale by that hero, Sgt. Bob Thompson; a psychiatrist's column on mental health; a piece by Carl Ross on Hearst's "Booby Trap for Youth"; a page by one of our favorite sports writers, Bill Mardo; a "Broadway at War" column by Fred Oliver; and an article on Soviet scientists by Arnold S. Goldman.

Well, there you are, my friends! Does that, or does it not, sound like a dollar-and-a-half's worth (by the way)?

Come to think of it, don't bother about that review copy. You couldn't step us from reading a magazine like this and passing on the word to others.

Jefferson School of Social Science Announces Courses

The catalog of courses of the new Jefferson School of Social Science, which is scheduled to open for registration on Feb. 1, at 875 Sixth Avenue, has just been released.

The catalog lists some 75 evening and Saturday morning courses in history, economics, politics, labor and trade unionism, science, psychology, anthropology, philosophy, literature, music, art, writer's workshop, theater courses, languages, and courses for children, and covers practically every field of study and activity from a course in "World Politics" to "Beauty and Fashion Clinic: How to Make the Most of Your Appearance."

The major emphasis is devoted to courses like "History of the American People," "The World Today" and "Economics for the Citizen." There are however, a sufficient variety of leisure time courses like those in "Painting and Drawing for Amateurs," "How to Listen to Music," "Children's Saturday Story Hour," "The Film Today" to tempt almost every kind of interest.

Listed among the instructors and lecturers are such educators, scholars, and writers of prominence as Dr. Howard Selsam, author of "What Is Philosophy" and Socialism and Ethics; Aaron Goodelman, sculptor, whose work is on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dr. Hilda McGarvey, formerly assistant Professor of Psychology at Smith College; John T. McManus, film critic of PM; Dottie Wilkerson, former member of the President's Advisory Committee on Negro Education; Maurice Forge, editor of the Transport Workers Bulletin; Charles

Lightbody, Rhodes scholar and former professor of history at St. Lawrence University.

Additional services announced are an Extension and Trade Union Division which will give courses for groups wishing to meet in union halls and in community clubrooms, and a library of more than 15,000 volumes, open to the public for research use.

As part of its program to make the Jefferson School a focal point for the forward looking educational and cultural life of New York the catalog indicates the Jefferson School will present a series of public forums and institutes on problems of the day, concerts, art exhibits and theater presentations in order to provide a meeting ground for the scientist, the writer, the

dancer, the artist, the composer, and the people's audience that seeks progressive ideas and new creative efforts.

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"DAILY" SPORTS

LOWDOWN—A Final Say for the Record: Joe Louis History's Greatest Fighter

NAT LOW

In the film "Kings of the Ring" which is a wonderful if incomplete history of American prize fighting since 1910, the only fighter who is dealt with at great length is Joe Louis, present world heavyweight champion and currently a sergeant in the United States Army.

And this is as it should be for even though you may not agree that Joe is the single greatest fighter of ring history, you certainly must agree that he has been over a period of ten years the single, most positive and healthy influence upon a sport which for too long was connected with the unsavory and unwholesome life of the underworld.

Joe Louis is more than a great fighter—he is a great American. One of the very greatest in fact, and he is growing in stature with every passing day. Louis has in him many of the elements of a Paul Robeson and it is not incredible that he may develop into the man which Robeson is today.

Overcame Terrific Obstacles

Success is a very difficult thing for anyone to achieve, but for a Negro it is insurmountable. But Joe, by his talent, courage, innate intelligence and sportsmanship has endeared himself to millions of the world's democratic citizens and occupies a position which very few athletes of history have ever enjoyed.

Louis has overcome tremendous obstacles in his long and brilliant career and has overcome them so completely as to leave absolutely no doubt about his ability.

Suffice to say he is a truly heroic figure in American life and has already achieved a unique niche in our history.

Louis as a Fighter

But we'd like to talk about Joe as a fighting man, which is what he is primarily.

Let it be said right off the bat that I date back to Dempsey and no further. I never saw Jack Johnson, Jim Jeffries, Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons and those other greats of the past. The closest I have ever come to seeing them in action was in this film, "Kings of the Ring."

But I still contend that Joe Louis would have beaten any man who ever laced gloves onto his hands simply because Joe combines the best of ALL the great fighters of history.

There is no way of proving the correctness or incorrectness of this statement because you obviously cannot get Johnson and Louis into a ring for a battle. So all this is pure speculation, but speculation which is based on comparative values and honest, objective thought.

Joe Has Everything—and More

The old-timers, and Fred Ellis dates back to Corbett and Fitzsimmons, contend fiercely that Johnson was the best defensive fighter, that Fitzsimmons had the hardest punch, that Dempsey possessed the most savage fighting spirit, that Corbett was the smartest boxer, that Jeffries was the strongest; but Joe Louis had ALL the best of these men plus a ring temperament that is unequalled in the annals of prizefighting.

Joe's absolute calm and control during the fiercest fights has never been given its proper due. His ability to keep his head and refrain from panic even in the most harrowing spots is something which even the magnificent Jack Johnson didn't have.

Watch the pictures of that second Schmeling fight, for instance (this film, incidentally, is one of the most thrilling in ring history). Joe had one thought that night: He wanted to kill Max Schmeling, the Nazi superman, if he could. Joe felt that he was defending the honor of all decent people in that bout.

Yet despite the fact he was in a flaming rage that night he did not throw a punch at Schmeling until he knew that that punch would have the exact effect he wanted it to have. He stalked the Nazi superman for a full minute before letting a blow fly, but when it did it defeated Schmeling, for in a split second Joe drove in with a fury which was so devastating and so all-powerful that in the short space of a minute the Nazi took as much punishment as any man ever took in any fight, no matter how long.

Few fighters could have done what Joe did that night. Their anger would have led them into energy-wasting, ineffectual swings. But not so Louis. His complete control of the situation was symptomatic of a ring genius such as nobody else has ever had.

Or that Conn fight. Let there be no doubt about it. Joe Louis was being thoroughly beaten that night. That is for 12 full rounds. The only way he could have possibly won it was by knocking out Conn, which is exactly what he did in that unforgettable 13th round when he caught Conn with a pulverizing left hook and then followed up with an attack so devastating that the gallant Pittsburgh battler crumpled to the canvas in a limp, battered heap.

Much has been made of Joe's punching, but to me his boxing and general ring savvy is equally fascinating. Can anyone deny that the blow which he felled Lou Nova could have been landed only by a masterful boxer and "stalker"? Joe stalked Nova for six full rounds before seeing just that split second opening he was seeking, and when it came, whoosh went that awe-inspiring blow that nearly tore Nova's head off.

And so it is.

I repeat. For my money Joe Louis is the greatest fighter who ever lived—anywhere, Fred Ellis and his old-timers notwithstanding.

Fistie Row:

Monty Impressive in KO; Beau Ends Training Grind

By Phil Gordon

Bob Montgomery is smack-dab in the lightweight picture once more as a result of his slashing 12-round knockout of promising young Ike Williams in Philadelphia Tuesday night and that lends more interest to the Beau Jack-Sammy Angott battle which will take place at the Garden tomorrow evening.

Montgomery has a return match with the Beau coming up this summer and the convincing job he did on Williams signifies his full intention of winning back the crowd from Beau.

In kayoing young Williams after 11 rounds of ceaseless body punching, Monty brought to an end a winning streak that had gone through 33 consecutive fights. Williams, one of the better young lightweights in the country, just wasn't strong enough to ward off a veteran Montgomery who pursued the role of killer all through the uneven battle.

Monty had a five-pound edge on Williams and concentrated his punching on Williams' slender midsection. The kid tried to fight Monty's rushes off, but was too inexperienced to solve the hustling Philadelphia style and when in the middle of the 12th heat Monty railed his attack to the head Williams collapsed on the apron of the ring and it took about five minutes to bring him around.

In the meantime Beau is finishing up training for the Angott match and is in fine shape. Unlike the Constantino fight of two weeks ago, Beau and his managers are taking this one seriously, for Sammy, the Clutch is no man to take lightly.

Beau's plans to use a shifting offensive, boxing Angott and then switching over to an inside attack whenever Sammy starts to wrestle and clutch.

Beau has had trouble with fighters of Angott's style and he will be

back in New York before long.

Henry Armstrong (yes, the same Henry you used to know) fought still another fight Tuesday night, knocking out Saverio Turello in seven rounds in Kansas City.

Armstrong, who twice announced his retirement from the ring, is on the second installment of his comeback and will probably be back in New York before long.

The Toronto Maple Leafs face the league-leading Montreal Canadiens at Montreal tonight.

The Detroit Red Wings took their eighth straight Tuesday night, trimming the pants off the Boston Bruins in a rough battle, 6-3.

The Red Wings now are in third place only one point behind the second place Leafs. Trust Jack Adams to get his boys into shape after a slow start.

Jimmy (Double-X) Fox is a little bit unhappier today after rejection by the Army because of a permanent and bad sinus condition. Jimmy had his examination at Newark. He gave his age as 36.

Don Budge, who with other great tennis stars will play in the big War Bond tennis show tomorrow night, was trimmed twice Tuesday afternoon by Don McNeil and Ted Schroeder. This is the first time this has happened in about a million years. But Don was merely getting the kinks out of his system. He'll be ready to go by tomorrow . . . you can be assured he won't be beaten twice.

The Link Is Still There



Murray Points to Cause

THE cost of living figures President Philip Murray put before the Senate's Labor and Education Committee placed the finger on the real problem. A survey among steel workers conducted by the United Steelworkers of America showed that the Labor Department's cost of living index of 23.4 per cent above January, 1941, reflects only about half of the real rise.

A spokesman for the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics challenged the figures but admitted that inadequate personnel and appropriations made the department's procedure inadequate. He further admitted that such factors as quality changes and elimination of cheaper products from the markets, were not taken into account.

Every person who pays out for living expenses can testify to the correctness of Murray's figures. They prove how urgent it is to adjust wages to restore them in line with the level set at the start of the Little Steel formula. They further show how essential it is for labor to get behind the President in the fight for a subsidy program to keep prices down.

This widening discrepancy between frozen wages and rising prices is at the root of labor unrest, not "irresponsibility" as Secretary of War Stimson said over a second broadcast within a week. Stimson claims that a national service act would stop strikes.

Stimson, by the way, is campaigning for the anti-labor Austin-Wadsworth Bill which is not the type of legislation that the President called for. We understand the President's proposal as a measure to mobilize the energies of the entire country and bring greater unity among its people. Mr. Stimson's speeches certainly do not help that objective. He ignores the huge profits and sabotage of the war effort by business-as-usual elements.

Mr. Murray pointed out how to get to the root of the trouble of which Stimson is complaining. We must have a wage adjustment and real control of prices. Unless this is achieved dissatisfaction among the workers will continue.

Not the Last Word

THE AFL executive council's decision not to send representatives to the London Congress of Labor next June was not exactly a surprise but nonetheless this act must have fired new indignation in the hearts of AFL trade unionists.

We have been accustomed for years to expect such narrow-mindedness, stupidity and reactionary spitefulness from the Wolls and Hutchesons who seem to dominate the AFL council. We need only recall the bitter fight these people conducted against unemployment insurance.

But the British labor movement, although tied to the AFL fraternally for over 50 years, cannot comprehend this latest action. "This is a disastrous approach to the problem of international cooperation," was one comment in London, when the decision of the council reached there.

We trust that no one in labor ranks will be humbugged by the AFL's demagogic reasons. The council's resurrection of a skeleton of what was once known as the International Federation of Trade Unions as the appropriate clearing center for international labor relations, is only a phony substitute.

The IFTU does not include the Soviet trade unions, or the CIO, or labor of most

other lands. An effort to use it now is comparable to the attempt of enemies of the Tehran decisions to resurrect the almost forgotten League of Nations as the appropriate body for international relations.

International labor unity without the Soviet trade unions is as meaningless as international relations between governments without the Soviet Union. Members of the AFL have nothing in common with such policy. Given an opportunity to express their will, they would do as the members of the Brotherhood of Painters are doing. At this writing nearly 200 locals of the Brotherhood have responded favorably to the New York Council's resolution calling for delegates to London. Not a single unfavorable response has been received.

The Wolls no more speak for the AFL membership than a Hamilton Fish or Gerald Nye speaks for the people of America. It now becomes the duty of all AFL leaders who oppose this harmful decision and the rank and file of the AFL to challenge this clique's effort to place the AFL in the reactionary column of domestic and world events.

FEPC in War and Peace

THE Fair Employment Practice Committee ought to be made permanent and it ought to be given power to enforce its decrees. The FEPC ought to be made permanent so that at the proper time it could check the tendency of employers to slide back into the usual and "normal" habit of discriminating against Negro, Jewish and foreign-born job-seekers after the war. It ought to be given powers to enforce its decrees so that, as is now true with respect to the National Labor Relations Board, the FEPC could speak with statutory authority to such an undercurrent demagogue as Virginia's poll-tax Congressman, Howard Smith.

New York's progressive Vito Marcantonio has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill "to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, or citizenship." The bill is titled H.R. 1732. As a law it would make the FEPC both permanent and statutorily authoritative. It was first introduced into the House on Feb. 5, 1943. It might have been passed long since had it been given the full support of progressive labor and of Negro, Jewish, foreign-born and other anti-fascist, progressive organizations.

One reason why it did not get this support was that most of the people it is designed to help do not realize its significance. Too many persons imagine, for example, that the FEPC is intended only to procure jobs for Negroes. As a matter of fact, it is not intended at all to be a job-procurement agency or a placement bureau. Procuring and placing workers is the function of the United States Employment Service only. The FEPC is intended, now and after the war, to see that discrimination against ALL workers (at present, war workers), because of race, creed, color, religion, or national origin, is not practiced by any employer.

Pressure should be increased on Congressmen to sign the petition which would force H.R. 1732 upon the floor of the House for debate and action. A few Congressmen have already signed, among them being William L. Dawson, Illinois, the House's lone Negro member. Two hundred eighteen signatures are needed.

Everybody who is interested in hastening and preserving the fruits of victory over fascism must, at once, urge his Congressman to add his signature to House Discharge Petition No. 18.

TOWARD FREEDOM

Spiking Hitler's Weapon

By Doxey Wilkerson

In Baltimore not long ago, a Negro barber confided to me: "The Jews sure have this town sewed up. A colored man can't make a move without being blocked by some Jew." My informant is generally a good citizen, but here he was doing a vicious thing—as he was quite ready to admit before our conversation ended. He was spreading a dangerous political poison which has come to infect large numbers of white and Negro Americans. In this period of sharp political crisis, this cancer of anti-Semitism will have to be destroyed by government, or it will come to threaten the very existence of our free institutions.

The Baltimore incident is one reason why I got special satisfaction out of the fact that it was a Negro who last week introduced an excellent resolution on anti-Semitism in the Assembly of the State of New York.

Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack's resolution approaches the problem of anti-Semitism in the only manner which is now consistent with the safety of our nation—as a serious political menace which our agencies of government must move swiftly to uproot. It is an approach which states and communities throughout the country must increasingly adopt if we are to emerge from this war still a free nation.

Assemblyman Jack's resolution correctly characterizes prejudices and discriminations against racial and religious minorities as "weapons in the hands of fascism by which national unity can be destroyed and the promise of victory over our enemies taken from us."

HITLER'S WEAPON
Assemblyman Jack's resolution correctly characterizes prejudices and discriminations against racial and religious minorities as "weapons in the hands of fascism by which national unity can be destroyed and the promise of victory over our enemies taken from us."

NEW REPUBLIC
Gyration
Editor, Daily Worker:
The following is a letter I sent to The New Republic.

"In your discussion of the current affairs of the Communists, in your issue of January 17th, you repeat (p. 69) the usual charges as to 'wild gyrations of the party line,' etc., although, strangely enough, in the same paragraph, you characterize the current change of line as 'a very tardy recognition of the march of events.' Apparently it doesn't 'gyrate' fast enough to suit you, or, fast enough, in your opinion, to keep pace with the 'gyrations' of a busily spinning world. Your strictures should seem to cancel each other out.

And, moreover, does consistent zeal in anti-fascist struggle prove that the Communists have 'long ago ceased to have any interest in Communism as such'? Fascism threatens the immediate destruction of all non-fascist, democratic political and social forms, and presents an issue transcending all others for all who believe in any of those forms.

SOVIET AND AMERICAN INTERESTS
You repeat the talk of 'orders from Moscow' and subservience to the needs, real or imagined, of Moscow. Yet, (p. 72) you tell us 'the Russians have borne the brunt of the war against Hitler and are al-

most alone responsible for the doom of his fortunes today.' If, then, the Soviet Union has been 'almost alone' responsible for the defeat of Hitler's plans for world domination, have the Communists been so wrong in arguing that there is no contradiction between the Soviet Union's interest and the interest of American progressives, and of the American people as a whole? The 'Convenience of Moscow' and the convenience of Washington, rightly understood, are one, and the American Communists have shown the clearest comprehension of this fact and of its significance for policy. Undoubtedly the fellowship of other Communist Party groups throughout the world, and especially of the mature and experienced Communism of the Soviet Union, has aided their comprehension.

CHANGE IN WAR
You imply (p. 69) that the Communist recognition of the changing character of the war alienated 'most of the party members and fellow travelers with much intelligence and self-respect.' But, turning to

decisive moment of the opening of the Western Front, while helping patriotic labor leaders and workers to find effective answers to strike provocations while defending the workers' interests. Thousands of additional Communists can mean several times that number of new workers in ward and congressional district joint labor committees.

2,000 IN ONE WEEK
In order to dramatize the successful launching of the Communist recruiting campaign, the state committees have decided to put the campaign in high gear already during the first week and recruit 2,000 new members in one week.

Toward this end, preparations are under way in all districts to guarantee that all branches and clubs shall organize well-prepared branch meetings during the week of Feb. 6-13, at which all contacts and prospective recruits will be brought. Short but politically effective recruiting talks shall be made by assigned speakers.

At these club meetings, a special message from the national committee will be read and to every member recruiting one or more new members during that week, a specially prepared Builders Certificate—made out in the individual name of the comrade and signed by

Hitler, himself, confirms this judgment. The Nazi master once declared that anti-Semitism 'is without doubt the most powerful weapon in my political arsenal.' The resolution then points out that Hitler's agents are among us, actively seeking to divide the people of this nation . . . by stimulating hatred and distrust among us against Jews, Negroes, and other minorities, seeking to repeat in this country their successes in other lands now overrun."

Hitler further confirms this analysis. "Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries," he says, "is an indispensable medium for the extension of my political campaign."

The resolution next declares that the "recent resurgence of anti-Semitic violence . . . bears all the indications of a deliberate program designed to promote racial disturbances as a means to impede the successful prosecution of the war and must be halted by all the means at the disposal of the people of this State if the victories of our armies in the field are not to be in vain." It might have gone on to point out that precisely those pro-fascist forces in our country which seek to sabotage the war effort on every front, which now call openly for a "negotiated peace" with Hitler, are the most active organizers of anti-Semitic violence.

The resolution concludes: "Be it resolved (if the Senate concurs) that it is the policy of the State of New York to adopt every means available against the manufacturers of racial and religious hatreds and most particularly against anti-Semitic terrorists; and that we call upon the Mayors of all the cities in New York, upon the sheriffs of the various counties, upon all law-enforcement and educational agencies, upon the non-governmental civic agencies, to mobilize all their resources to counteract the effect of anti-Semitic propaganda, and to

uncover and punish those responsible for such propaganda and for the shameful acts which flow therefrom, as anti-American and anti-democratic in origin and purpose."

LACK OF ENFORCEMENT

It should be noted that New York probably has the best set of anti-discrimination laws in the country. The trouble is lack of enforcement. Just when our nation sorely needs the protection which these laws can give, their observance is left largely to one's own conscience.

Assemblyman Jack does not propose a new law, but rather a resolution which is a statement of policy. Let the New York Assembly be deluged with letters and telegrams urging its adoption. A truly vigorous campaign around this resolution would serve notice on State and city enforcement officials that our people are in a mood no longer to tolerate the immunity from punishment which active anti-Semites now enjoy.

Anti-Semitism is not a problem of the Jewish people. It is a serious national problem which must be dealt with by the nation as a whole.

Anti-Semitism is no longer a question of personal attitudes to be corrected solely through prolonged processes of education. It is now a public political menace which government must destroy for its own protection.

Our country and our allies move swiftly toward victory over the fascist enemy on the field of battle. We look forward to a long period of democratic peace and reconstruction. But let us ever bear in mind that these perspectives of Tehran can be realized only through unceasing struggle against the enemies of democracy here at home. Their weapon of anti-Semitism is one of the most dangerous we must destroy.

Letters From Our Readers

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

The editorial on page 75, I learn, "this war which began as a struggle for the status quo, and (at least in the eyes of Mr. Churchill) has not changed its character, is in fact becoming a world-wide fight for true democracy." You also admit (p. 72) that the participation of the Soviet Union has played the decisive role in the war. Does it not follow that the involvement in the war of the world's first Socialist state was the decisive factor in the change of character of the war, which you admit? Why should the Communists be condemned by the members of much intelligence and self-respect for being the first to proclaim the changed character of the war, when it did change?

CHARLES SHERWOOD

Walkout
On Maxwell
Hoboken, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I wrote the following to Elia Maxwell:

"I read your column daily, and the I do not agree with you on every subject, nevertheless consider you sincere, and take your statements for truth. I was at the meeting at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 10 where Earl Browder spoke. I read one rumor that the people walked out on Browder, but considered it the usual slander. Now, I see you repeated it. Was you dare Charlie? I was, and I didn't notice any walkout (except in the newspapers)."

F. FRISH.

Feb. 6-13 --- Communists Set Goal for 2,000 Recruits

By John Williamson
Never before has a large and politically effective Communist Party been more urgent than today. Tremendous changes are taking place, new relationships of forces are being established, re-evaluation of their past activities is being undertaken by all political forces. The urgent need of the American people is the strengthening and extension of national unity behind the Tehran Declaration.

Defeatist forces are working hard to weaken the nation's will and power to victory. Especially are they striving to divide labor from the camp of national unity, headed by President Roosevelt.

The Communist Party, precisely because of its working class composition, and already equipped with a Marxist knowledge that made it possible for it to map out its new course, has a particular responsibility to bring about maximum clarity in labor's ranks and cement the alliance between labor and all other forces and groups committed to Tehran.

The Communist recruiting campaign being launched on Feb. 12 is a means of strengthening especially the organization and influence of labor, whose conscious political activity is indispensable to the unity of the nation. It will help guarantee uninterrupted production at this

decisive moment of the opening of the Western Front, while helping patriotic labor leaders and workers to find effective answers to strike provocations while defending the workers' interests. Thousands of additional Communists can mean several times that number of new workers in ward and congressional district joint labor committees.

2,000 IN ONE WEEK
In order to dramatize the successful launching of the Communist recruiting campaign, the state committees have decided to put the campaign in high gear already during the first week and recruit 2,000 new members in one week.

Toward this end, preparations are under way in all districts to guarantee that all branches and clubs shall organize well-prepared branch meetings during the week of Feb. 6-13, at which all contacts and prospective recruits will be brought. Short but politically effective recruiting talks shall be made by assigned speakers.

At these club meetings, a special message from the national committee will be read and to every member recruiting one or more new members during that week, a specially prepared Builders Certificate—made out in the individual name of the comrade and signed by

Comrades Browder and Foster—will be presented.

With these stimulants, plus adequate preparations by the clubs, the goal of 2,000 new members during this first week is easy of attainment.

The discussion around the proposal to change the name of the Communist Party to American Political Association should involve all prospective recruits and with clarity established, will open up new possibilities for recruiting. Thousands of Americans, workers and others, will gladly join a Communist association, whose views they agree with and which helps them to learn the answers to the complex problems before them in their everyday activities, and to see the road that lies ahead to social progress. This is especially so since it will be clear that the Communist Association is not a competing organization, but, on the contrary, through acquiring Marxist understanding on all current issues of the day, will help each member to become a more effective worker and leader in the mass organization to which he belongs.

Let the entire Party launch the recruiting campaign successfully with 2,000 new members during the week of Feb. 6-13. The answer lies first of all with every club and branch.

BETWEEN the LINES

Getting Angry About Italy

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

As our soldiers fight for the approaches to Rome, keep an eye on the Italian political situation. It's hot. And it may boil over. The battle for Rome is not only a military showdown, but it should be watched carefully to see what AMG and the Marshal Badoglio government are going to do. As for the people of Rome, you can be sure they will do as much, if not more, than the people of Naples. There, if you remember, the kids in their teens, young girls, women, disbanded soldiers and workmen took up arms and cleared the city of Germans in terrific battles five days before our troops arrived.

But Rome will be a test in a different sense, also. Back in November, when Marshal Badoglio announced the formation of a "technical government," he promised to resign and submit to the formation of a truly democratic regime with the Committee of National Liberation as its backbone. Last Thursday, Badoglio was interviewed by a Reuters correspondent, in which he made it plain that he is trying to renege on last November's promise. He spoke of "clearing the Germans out of Italy," and "consulting the country on its wishes by means of a general election" . . . and only then would "it be possible for King Victor Emmanuel to nominate a government in accordance with the popular desire."

As a matter of fact, Badoglio is doing tolerably little to oust the Nazis. As for a general election, sounds good but the joker is that only after all Italy is cleared will the King nominate a government. But the issue in Italy is precisely the King and everything he represents. It is precisely the fact that the Italians have no confidence that the King can oust the Nazis and bring democracy which creates the present ugly situation with AMG. And unfortunately AMG has done nothing to discourage Badoglio and the King from believing that they can continue in power indefinitely.

The approach to Rome is therefore a political showdown in Italy. Either Badoglio keeps his original promise, or the Allies risk a further demoralization of the Italian people, and an accusation from the Congress of the Liberation Committee, meeting in Bari tomorrow, that AMG is simply not carrying out the Moscow conference decisions.

The Soviet paper, War and the Working Class, warned this week that powerful forces were trying to sabotage the principles of the Moscow conference. Walter Lippmann on Tuesday emphasized the urgency of reconstituting the Badoglio government not later than the entry into Rome. As a matter of fact, such a reconstitution would greatly assist a speedy entry into Rome. It is time that American public opinion caught on to the issues in Italy and made itself heard.

I could tell you a number of very nasty stories that are a consequence of the present stalemate. Stories about hunger and disease in Naples, of a terrible moral degradation of the populace. Stories of complete cynicism by AMG which makes Italians feel that the Allies are not at all disposed to the atrophy of the Italian economy and the starvation of some hundreds of thousands of people. What would you think, as an Italian, if you knew that Filippo Naldi, a newspaper publisher whom Mussolini tried to hire the assassins of Giacomo Matteotti, is now Badoglio's commissioner of the press? Or Guido Jung, Mussolini's minister of finance in the middle thirties, now Badoglio's minister of finance? Or the fact that after the Neapolitans chased out the fascist prefect, Sorvanno, literally drove him out of the city, the Allied Military Government re-appointed this man the prefect of Taranto . . . supposing, I guess, that the breakdown of communications would keep the news from out of Naples.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 27, 1939
FIGUERAS, Spain—Premier Juan Negrin and a group of government officials struggled tonight with the enormous task of reorganizing 250,000 Loyalist soldiers for a new stand against Italian columns driving northwest from fallen Barcelona.

The Negrin Government announced from Gernona late in the afternoon that "Barcelona is now occupied by Italian troops."

It was explained that any attempt to hold the city would have risked isolation of some of the best elements and most important materials of the Republican Army.

"These have been withdrawn to a new front north of the city for defense," it was announced.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that Mayor Frank Hague was prohibiting "peaceful assembly upon terms repugnant to free speech" in Jersey City and upheld with a strengthened modification an injunction restraining him from banning public addresses, parades and assemblies.

BUY BONDS to Build Battleships

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Brown

Vice-President—Howard C. Bait

Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Telephones: ALgonquin 4-7854

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau, Room 234, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1715

(Except Manhattan, Newark, Canada and Foreign)

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER . . . 3 months . . . \$3.75

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944